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And when thro' life's perplexed wild,
The fainting pilgrim sadly moves ;
Back to the scenes which charm'd the
child,
His active memory fondly roves.

'Twas when the youth resign'd the boy,
And childhood's frolic days were o'er,
Tired with the modish world's dull joy,
That Cynthia sighed for Ballitore :

For here, amid her bowers so green,
Fair Science form'd the studious youth ;
Sweet Innocence endear'd the scene,
And nurs'd the noble seeds of Truth.

Back to the conscious shades he hies ;
The shades receive their welcome guest ;
Reviv'd ideas fondly rise,
And peaceful transports sooth his breast,

And when in other spheres he moves,
(For active life demands his care,)
The blameless pleasures which he proves,
Shall sometimes be remember'd there.

TO T. AND H. B —.

BELOV'D, esteem'd, 'ye virtuous pair,
Who come, our social joys to share ;
And the mild ev'ning of your day,
'Midst our calm shades to wear away !
O, let your meek example lead
Our foot-steps to the path you tread !
That path by Truth and Patience blest ;
That path that guides to holy rest !

M.L.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS, IN ARTS, MANU- FACTURES. AND AGRICULTURE.

*On the Cultivation of Horseradish ; by
Mr. Joseph Knight, F.H.S. (From
the transactions of the Horticultural
Society of London.)*

THE cultivation of this wholesome
and useful vegetable hitherto
appears to have been much neglect-
ed. Being a plant that thrives in
almost all soils and situations to
greater or less perfection, it has not
demanded the particular attention of
gardeners, nor have I the most fa-
vourable opportunity of cultivating
it, although I now venture to lay
the following account before the
Horticultural Society.

Horseradish thrives best in deep,
soft, sandy loam, that is not very
dry in summer, nor inundated in
winter : the situation must be open.

Trench the ground three feet deep,
and if fresh grass-land, it should lie
twelve months to pulverise, and will
be improved by growing a crop of
potatoes the first summer. In the
following February procure your

sets, in the choice of which take the
strongest crowns or leading buds
from old plants, cutting them about
two inches long : when a sufficient
quantity is thus prepared, proceed
to mark out the ground in four-feet
beds, and one foot alleys, by strong
durable oak-stakes, then take from
the first bed nine inches of the top
soil, laying it upon the adjoining
bed ; after which take out an open-
ing at one end of the bed, in the
common way of trenching, fifteen
inches deep from the present
surface ; then level the bottom,
upon which plant a row of sets a-
cross the bed, at nine inches apart
each way, with their crowns up-
right ; afterwards dig the next
trench the same width and depth,
turning the earth into the first
trench over the row of sets : thus
proceeding, trench after trench, to
the end.

Where more than the produce of
one bed is required for the supply of

the family for twelve months, the third bed is next to be planted, which treat as directed for the first, only observing to lay the earth on the fourth, and so on for any number of beds being careful to leave the earth of the beds, which are planted, as light as possible, and taking great care to avoid treading them at any time until the crop is in a proper state to take up, or to plant or sow other crops upon the ground; but upon every alternate bed, which is not planted, a dwarf annual crop may be grown.

About the month of May, the plants will make their appearance, and in the course of the summer grow very strong. They must be kept clean from weeds; and as soon as the leaves decay in autumn, let them be carefully raked off with a wooden-toothed rake, which is all that is required until the following February, when eighteen inches of the earth of the unplanted bed must be laid as light as possible, and equally, over the beds that are planted; then trench and plant the vacant beds exactly in the same manner as before directed. Let the same care be observed to keep the ground clear from weeds until the following autumn, by which time the plants will have made surprising progress. As soon as the leaves decay, let them be taken off by a wooden rake, after which the first planted horse-radish may be taken up, by opening a trench at one end of the bed to the bottom of the roots, so that the sticks or roots of horse-radish may be taken up entire and sound, which for size and quality will be such as have not generally been seen. It is also necessary to be very careful in digging up the crop, to pick every lateral root and fibre of horseradish out of the ground, as the smallest roots rarely fail to grow, and would, if left in the ground, injure the succeeding crop. The fol-

lowing February the one year old crop will require additional earth as before directed, and must of course be taken from those beds which are now vacant, which, when done, if the ground appears poor, or unlikely to produce another vigorous crop, they must have a coat of manure. The best manure for horseradish is leaf mould, or other thoroughly decayed vegetable substances; when such cannot be got, cow or horses' dung may be used, but it should be in a very rotten state: this manure should be well mixed with the earth to the depth the horseradish is intended to be planted; after which the ground may be planted, in due season, as before directed. When horseradish is grown for market, it is customary to sell it with its crowns or tops perfect, consequently the market gardeners have not always a sufficient quantity of crowns to furnish their new plantations; therefore, to make out this deficiency, they sometimes cut the old knotty roots into sets, which rarely produce good handsome sticks of horseradish. With little difficulty they might be accommodated with plenty of crowns, if they would take the trouble, which would be very little, to plant a quantity of their refuse horseradish in some inferior piece of ground, or unfavourable situation for more delicate plants, about six inches deep, and six inches apart from plant to plant, which, in the course of one year, would furnish any quantity; and, by taking off the crowns, each plant would furnish from one to four or five tolerable crowns, which if necessary, might be repeated for several successive years and with no more trouble than keeping the ground free from weeds.

Specification of the Patent granted to Sarah Guppy, Wife of Samuel Gup-